

The Mayor's Secretary

VOTES for women and a hole in the wall saved Mayor Robert Chandler from signing an infamous bill which would have ruined his political reputation. The hole in the wall was made by a pretty suffragette, too, so the whole affair may be put down to a triumph of the women politicians. Through the hole Alma Dare, suffragist secretary to the mayor, pointed her revolver at "Boss" Winton, who was forcing the mayor to sign the dishonest bill.

It was the women's votes which had elected Chandler, and so he had to accept Alma as his secretary when the women suggested her appointment. Alma permitted the insufferable Winton to flirt with her in order to get at his secrets. One day while dining her he dropped a paper from his pocket. Alma promptly covered it with her foot and when he was not looking read it as it lay on the floor by means of her pocket mirror. It referred to the "joker in the bill."

On the day when Winton was to get the mayor's signature he took Alma for a long ride in the country and finally decamped her into a house where she was locked up on an upper floor. Desperate, Alma cut the electric light wires.



Scene from "THE MAYOR'S SECRETARY."

The sudden darkness brought her captor running upstairs to investigate, and Alma greeted him with a huge crackling pitcher, which knocked him senseless. She got possession of his revolver, with the assistance of which she persuaded the woman of the house to telephone for a automobile.

She arrived at the mayor's office just as Winton handed him the bill. This was the time for her to make use of the hole in the wall which she provided for this very emergency. The hole in the wall corresponded to the hole in the back of a cabinet in the mayor's office. It was easy to enter the office on a pretext of business, open the cabinet and, returning to the lower office, look through the hole without any one being the wiser. When she saw Winton draw his revolver to compel the mayor to sign the bill she was ready for that too. She drew her own and, pointing through the hole, commanded him to stop.

Thus the mayor was saved, and the cause of women in politics was established. That was not all, either, for after a pretty suffragette saves a mayor's life and honor there is but one way to end the story. The last scene of "The Mayor's Secretary" shows Alma and her mayor holding hands through the hole in the wall.

This remarkably exciting political play is one of the most exciting from a dramatic point of view that has come the way of Miss Alice Joyce, Kalou's famous leading lady, but the actress portrays the difficult role with remarkable success, making the suffragist heroine not only beautiful, but human as well. This is one of the Alice Joyce two reel features.

TURKISH ARMY IS FACTOR OF SOME IMPORTANCE

Improved Equipment and Valuable Training Obtained in Balkan Wars Make Organization Formidable.

New York, Dec. 31.—According to military experts, the entrance of Turkey into the war is an event of great importance, and a description of the present Turkish army—comprising thirteen army corps and two independent divisions—would now seem opportune. The Turkish soldier is brave, easily satisfied and hardy. He is able to stand plenty of hardship, as he has proved in the recent period of the Balkan war, where, in spite of the reverses suffered in the first part of the war he managed to retake Adrianople and a part of the territory which the Balkan powers had conquered.

A great difference in the training of some of the Turkish troops was noticeable in the Balkan war. Some well disciplined battalions of the Turkish sharpshooters did excellent work, proving that the Turk, who is well trained and provisioned, makes a very good soldier. We must remember that Turkey entered upon the first Balkan war without sufficient practice in maneuvering great masses of troops. With the practical experience of two campaigns, the situation today is entirely different.

The cavalry has also played an important part in the Balkan war. A cavalry division was formed consisting of three brigades of two regiments each, which were joined by horse artillery and machine guns. The command was entrusted to Galip Pasha, an efficient and trustworthy general. The division's armament consisted of sabres and Mauser carbines; one regiment had lances. This division stood before the Turkish left wing and there had an opportunity to defeat a Bulgarian infantry brigade, near Vasil.

During the battle of Kırksekiz this division again was at the left wing, covering the retreat of the line from Lule Burgas to Bana Eski. In the battle of Bana Eski the division made a flanking movement around the right wing of the Bulgarians, thus drawing large masses of the enemy's troops after them. It is due to this activity that the left Turkish wing was saved and could slowly retreat with small losses to the position on the Tschataldcha line. The small forces of Turkish cavalry have shown what they are able to accomplish.

The field artillery is armed with rapid quick-firing 75 mm. guns. Their steadiness is good and deserves praise. But in the Balkan war serious defects were observed in the telegraph and observation service, as well as in the supplies of ammunition and horses. To this was added the

difficulties of the commissariat, due chiefly to the impassable roads, which became swamps and mire.

At the beginning of the war the Turkish artillery often maneuvered without sufficient protection and suffered severe losses. Later on, however, the tactics were changed and the fighting ground was well chosen. The direction of the firing of the different battery units also was not very efficient at the start, but near the end of the campaign, when the Turks occupied the Tschataldcha position, the Turkish artillery did excellent work. All hostile attacks were successfully repulsed, the artillery forming the backbone of the entire line of defense, and their well directed fire proving to be too much for the attacking enemies.

The heavy artillery also, the importance of which was clearly recognized by the Turks—especially during the battles around the Tschataldcha position—was greatly strengthened after the Balkan war. This order for thirty-six 105 mm. howitzers, were placed with Seoda's Krupp, howitzers, arrived soon after the war, orders for a number of heavy howitzers.

Three months passed before Turkey became a party to the present war, and it is very likely that she will have taken advantage of the experience of the war to improve the equipment of the army during the Balkan war. Under the leadership of the Prussian general Liman von Sanders, chief of the general staff, and of Enver Pasha as generalissimo, the Turkish army will be an adversary not to be underestimated by England and Russia.

Let the Herald want to do your work.

NEAR DEATH BY SMOTHERING

But Husband, With Aid of Cardui, Effects Her Deliverance.

Draper, N. C.—Mrs. Helen Dalton, of this place, says: "I suffered for years, with pains in my left side, and would often almost smother to death."

Medicines patched me up for awhile but then I would get worse again. Finally, my husband decided he wanted me to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, so he bought me a bottle and I began using it. It did me more good than all the medicines I had taken.

For over 50 years, Cardui has been relieving women's sufferings and building weak women up to health and strength. If you are a woman, give it a fair trial. It should surely help you, as it has a million others.

Get a bottle of Cardui to-day.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Cardui, full directions on your case and 64 page book, "New Treatment for Women," in plain language. R. C. 100

CANADIAN ACT IS PICTURESQUENESS OF BATTLE TOLD OF BY ARTIST

Dartmouth Professor Declares Industrial Disputes Law Might Be Applied to Conditions in This Country.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 31.—Adoption of a law similar in principle to the Canadian industrial disputes act was advanced before the American Economic Association today by Professor Frank H. Dixon of Dartmouth college as a means of diminishing labor troubles in this country. His subject was the "Public Regulation of Railway Wages."

"The principle of the Canadian industrial disputes act, which provides for compulsory investigation of impending conflicts and requires that conditions remain undisturbed until the investigation is completed, should be adopted in this country," he said. "The investigators representing the public, unlike the Canadian appointment, should be permanent government officials who would become experts in the handling of these controversies and in the presentation of the results. Whether or not they would command the support of the two sides would depend upon their ability and their personality; but the important consideration is that they would represent the public which needs enlightenment."

"The probability that strikes would take place after the reports were published is remote. The interval of time, the reluctance of the parties and the informed participation of the public would be discouraging forces. Further amendment of our existing statutes on mediation and arbitration may properly be postponed until the results of this investigating procedure are appraised."

Mr. Dixon also expressed the view that presidents of the United States should seldom take the initiative in injecting mediators into labor disputes.

SIX DOLLARS NOT ADEQUATE WEEKLY WAGE FOR WOMEN

A girl who earns only \$6 a week must go hungry unless she receives some outside help. Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston declared today before the American Economic Association. Mrs. Evans has been connected with the work incident to the establishment of a minimum wage scale in Massachusetts and has made an extensive survey of conditions there.

"The most majority of wage earning women work because they must," she said. "And the vast majority earn wages far below the requirements of a decent living."

"How then do they live?" I answered, for the most part by enduring every form of privation. The majority of them, I believe, are terribly underfed. Sometimes a woman confesses to me, 'I don't know how I ever lived, or I almost starved; they will say in explaining their circumstances. Others are too proud to confess their privations. "You see, I am dieting," was the explanation of a girl for her two-cent lunch at a cafeteria."

Mrs. Evans then told the story of a girl that made six dollars a week whom the minimum wage commission of Massachusetts later reduced to \$4.50. The girl admitted that she received money from illicit resources. She declared she was forced to go hungry when she tried to live on \$6 a week.

"I do not tell you this story that an inference may be drawn in regard to low wages which I do not draw," Mrs. Evans said. "I tell it to illustrate the point I have made, that a girl who earns \$6 a week, unless she is helped out somehow, must go hungry. We at the Massachusetts commission recently agreed upon \$5.50 as a living wage for women, but as yet this amount is not being paid as a minimum in that state. A fifteen and one-half cent an hour rate went into effect on August 15, 1914, in the truck making industry and it is expected later to establish minimum rates of pay in other industries."

COTTON YIELD FOR 1914 LARGEST IN HISTORY OF CROP

Washington, Dec. 31.—The department of agriculture estimates the 1914 cotton crop at 15,969,000 bales. This is the largest production in the history of the cotton industry. The 1911 crop held the record to the present year, with a production of 15,590,761 bales. It is estimated that there is at least two million bales in the field, much of it deserted by discouraged farmers and which will probably never be gathered.

The 1914 crop also ranks among the largest in production per acre, averaging 268 pounds per acre and reaches the low water mark in price. The price originally estimated for the 1914 crop is 6 cents per pound against an average price of 32 cents per pound in 1913 and a production of 152 pounds per acre.

Used to Such Whining.

The real estate agent, tired and peevish, arrived at his home in the suburbs. "Oh, George," greeted his wife, "the dog has been whining all day long! What do you suppose is the matter?"

"Why," growled George, "the darn kicker probably wants his house repaired!"—Judge.

When baby suffers with eczema or some itching skin trouble, use Doan's Ointment. A little of it goes a long way and it is safe for children. 30c a box at all stores.

Herald want, 3 lines—2 times—3 times.

Londoner, Member of Artillery Corps, Describes With Unusual Vividness Attacks on German Trenches.

(Associated Press Correspondence.) London, Dec. 30.—Under what picturesque circumstances men often move forward in the firing line is described by a London artist, a member of the Honourable Artillery Corps, who, with the sensitive eye of his craft, tells of the impressions with more than ordinary vividness. His letter is undated, but was presumably written somewhere in Belgium.

"After doing work all over one country," he writes, "we find ourselves in another, with every prospect of having a very hot time, which we have all been praying for. At the last place but two we were digging a second line of trenches and came in for some very hot fire. The next day they caught us as we went to dig in slightly more advanced trenches; and we lay in a small ditch for about three hours with shell and rifle bullets jumping about over our heads and kicking leaves of the leaves of willow trees in our ditch. One was quite safe and rather bored, as it poured with rain. I played a game of piquet with the man next me and won two francs, then the rain struck the cards together."

"The night before last we left at about 5. It was quite pitch black and intensely cold, and snow lay heavily everywhere on fields, roofs, and trees as we marched silently through the village and out into a long, long road with a wonderful avenue of trees like Hobbema's famous picture at the National gallery. On we go, hardly able to keep our footing on the frozen and uneven ground, and always, like a tremendous surf beating on an iron shore, comes the booming of guns. Troops are leaving a long column of stars, and showing up the silent country, snowbound and very peaceful looking, until one comes to a village totally deserted, ruined walls, heaps of debris and great shell holes in road and roof telling their dreadful story. And as if a miracle had happened, there stands the church untouched."

"We halt silently and move on again, and as if to remind us that the world is not so peaceful after all, shells come bursting through the air. One bursts quite close, setting a flimsy house in a tremendous blaze and lighting up the whole scene quite one for a painter. We are just out of it, five minutes earlier would have shown us all up, and we should probably have been very effectively shelled. We climbed down little slippery slopes and up others very wearily (one is carrying everything, and the other is carrying a pack on the back) and then we reach reserve trenches at about 7.30. I have reserve trenches. One of my great fears is suffocation, and I stagger a little in the ground and find myself under the earth, head touching knees and roof above, in black darkness, not knowing where one is, and feeling caught in an every side, is dreadful to me. We do guards, each section till about 4.30 in the morning, with slight snoring to remind one of the Germans, then we turn up and off again, and stagger, for miles across fields and broken country. Here we are at last at the final first line of trenches. Black silent figures suddenly appear, a few whispered orders, and we find ourselves in the trenches."

"There are five of us in our trench. The dawn comes up slowly and we can see what is in front of us. We are evidently on top of a slope, or rather on a slight rise. There has to be one observer in every trench for half an hour all through the day and at night an hour. The cold is still intense, but we open a tin of jam and start having breakfast. Suddenly my slice of bread and jam is covered with clay, knocked off the top of the parapet. The snipers are at work, and a wonderful shower they are, too. Over a hundred bullets were put just in the top of our trench, and whenever an observer's head went up to look through a small loophole, they were at it again. Suddenly their batteries opened fire on us, and setting the range with marvelous celerity they proceeded in the next hour to put close on one hundred shells at about half a dozen trenches, including ours. We are all crouched down. The noise is appalling, one's eardrums feel splitting as each shell bursts. Clouds of black, evil-smelling smoke, showers of earth and stones, mangle-worms, and pieces of shell come flying into the trenches. One man finds a large piece of shell in his overcoat pocket. No one was hurt of our lot. On our left the regiment had four killed and several wounded. This is being under fire properly, and we are glad they have stopped and given us a rest. Not so the snipers, who keep it up all day."

"Night observation is very nerve-racking. Trees move about, showing black against the snow, and the sky is very cloudy, all shapes look bush, menacing and advancing. There is a tremendous artillery duel going on on our left, like a million huge carpenter's knocking together a scene of herculean proportions. Some regulars come up to reinforce our troops; an attack is expected. I can hear the tremendous movement of supply wagons going on just over the hill crest in the enemy's lines. Small red sparks show fitfully in the trenches, rockets are going up, and the sky ever and anon is split with great flames of light. A farm behind our lines is one great blaze and they send up rocket signals on our side, but nothing happens. We are relieved just before dawn, and we creep back here very tired, dirty and cold, but glad to have got through out really. First test of endurance all right."

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Masterole Loosens Up Those Stiff Joints—Drives Out Pain.

You'd know why thousands use MUSTEROLE once you experience the glad relief it gives.

Get a jar at once from the nearest drug store. It is a clean, white ointment made with the oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Brings ease and comfort while it is being rubbed on.

MUSTEROLE is recommended by doctors and nurses. Millions of jars are used annually for Bronchitis, Croup, Stiff Neck, Asthma, Neuralgia, Congestion, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches of the Back or Joints, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Chills, Prolapsed Feet, Colds of the Chest (if often prevents Pneumonia).

At your druggist's, in 25c and 50c jars, and a special large hospital size for \$2.50.

Be sure you get the genuine MUSTEROLE. Refuse imitations—get what you ask for. The Masterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.



REPRESENTATIVES OF FOUR LANDS DISCUSS WAR

English, German, Austrian and Japanese Statemen Tell How United States May Best Serve Humanity in Crisis.

New York, Dec. 30.—Representatives of four countries engaged in the European war contribute to a current issue of World's Work views on how the United States, as a neutral nation, can be of the most service to humanity. The statements, which follow, embrace the personal views of Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs of Great Britain; Count Okuma, premier of Japan, and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, chancellor of the German Empire, and the official Austrian view, submitted by Dr. Conrad Theodor Dumba, the ambassador of Austria-Hungary to the United States.

Sir Edward Grey—"If the World's Work wants a contribution to its central idea of enquiring how the United States may best serve the interests of civilization at this period of change and redefinition, how selfishly, but structurally, the only thing I can say is that a great nation standing outside this European conflict should use what influence it can on the side of right and against wrong. Perhaps I may explain how impossible it is for a member of a government who believes that they are fighting for the independence of their country, and that all they care for and believe is at stake, to do anything except plead the cause of that country and to ask at least for sympathy."

Count Okuma—"While it would be both unwise and premature to express at this time any opinion as to where and how the present war should be or will be terminated and peace be restored, I feel certain and, therefore, safe to say that the experience of this Titanic struggle will bring most forcibly home to us all a sense of the weighty burdens and the horrible waste of war. There and then will be an opportunity for an impartial view, unclouded by prejudice, to be formed for a reduction of armament and for the cultivation of the spirit of mutual toleration and esteem among the peoples of different races and creeds, with consequent adherence on the part of all nations to the principle of reciprocal freedom and equality in their intercourse with each other. As long as nations of the world live in armed peace and as long as they permit their conduct to be ruled by social animosities or national prejudices there can be no real peace and the world will have to suffer forever."

"But who is to be the one that shall give such an impartial counsel and have it listened to? To me it looks as if by Providence the United States is kept apart from the present momentous struggle. I sincerely hope she will remain so throughout it."

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg—"I have been asked by the editor of the World's Work to give an answer to the question, how the United States could best make its neutrality serviceable for the purpose of helping the cause of humanity during the present terrible war. The answer seems obvious."

"The people of the United States will best serve the cause of peace and humanity by being not only neutral according to the letter of President Wilson's proclamation, but also impartial in the spirit of further after-peace. This is the only way to gain the confidence of the whole world, and without this confidence the United States cannot hope to render the important services to the cause of humanity which it wishes to render."

"Germany hopes that peace will come soon. After the great sacrifices which the German nation has brought, with an unanimity and devotion without parallel in history, no peace can, however, be acceptable which does not guarantee Germany against a second attack from its present enemies. Germany does not wish to dominate the world, or, like British navalism, to 'rule the waves.' All it wants is equal opportunity, open door politics, and open commerce throughout the world. Least of all does Germany desire to seek expansion on the very day that have just through out really. First test of endurance all right."

Voters and Tax-payers, Read!

The election of a justice of the peace in Precinct 12 (Wards 1 and 4), who is qualified for the position, is one of great import to all voters and taxpayers of this precinct and county. Many cases originally tried in justice of the peace courts are appealed because of an erroneous decision as to law, due to the fact that the justice is not an attorney, and the cases may require a jury trial with the incident expenses in the district court. Each term of court many cases of this nature are tried, consequently many hundreds of dollars are expended because of the errors of the court below. Does this strike home, Mr. Taxpayer? Do you now see one big example of an incompetent or unqualified justice in your precinct? Many cases do not go to the district court on account of the small amount involved, and because the parties cannot afford to pay the additional attorney's fees (a minimum of \$25.00 for the district court) to get justice. The jurisdiction of a justice of the peace is \$200.00 in civil suits, and 50 per cent of the suits filed in the county involve less than \$200.00, and the criminal jurisdiction is almost unlimited except as to crimes of serious nature, for the trial of which the justice sits as a committing magistrate. By the proper handling and examination of many minor cases our grand jury should not be overburdened with the further examination of these offenses, and many an innocent man would not be incarcerated in the county jail for months, awaiting the action of the grand jury. We always see the report of our grand jury finding many more "no true bills" than "true bills" all due to the justice below binding them over to await the action of the grand jury. There are many and numerous instances and examples of sufficient importance to be included in this category, yet space prohibits the enumeration of more at this time.

It is incumbent upon every Republican FIRST to attend his primary Monday night at the New City hall at 7:30 o'clock and cast his ballot for the person he thinks best qualified for this position, and SECOND to vote for J. B. Newell, who will appreciate the support accorded him and abide by the decision of the primary, wherein P. Hanley and J. B. Newell are the candidates.

hardly repeat it here."

Official Austrian View—"When, after the dreadful slaughter of hundreds of thousands, doubtless signs of lassitude, a slackening of the fiery warlike spirit amongst the nations in arms will be perceptible, the moment will have come for President Wilson to propose once more his mediation to the belligerent powers. He is then warranted in the name of all neutral powers suffering severely through the way to exercise strong moral pressure upon the governments of the powers at war, which might be more ambitious and determined to prolong the struggle than the people themselves."

"On which side ought this pressure to be brought to bear? I do not hesitate one moment to state most emphatically that the duty of the United States will be to stand up, during the mediation, for the weaker part, to prevent the effort of the victorious powers—whenever they may be—from entirely crushing the opposed group, to strive strenuously for the maintenance of the balance of power. For this alone can be obtained a lasting peace instead of an armistice with the threat of a new terrible conflagration."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Malaria in India. Malaria causes more sickness and deaths than any other single disease in India.

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Every accommodation consistent with good banking is given you promptly and courteously. No account too small to receive our closest personal attention.

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